COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

DAYTON TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

DAYTON, OHIO

Prepared For:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region V
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

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March 31, 1988

ABOUT THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM

Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, known as "Superfund") in 1980, to respond to hazardous waste problems that may pose a threat to the public and the environment. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) administers the Superfund program.

Depending on the urgency of the threat or potential threat to the public and environment, U.S. EPA can respond in two ways: **Remedial Actions** are taken when long-term actions are required to clean up a site. **Removal Actions** are begun in cases of imminent danger to the public and the environment. Their objective is to bring the situation under control by stabilizing or stopping the release of the hazardous substances. A variety of factors are considered to identify either the remedial or removal line of action.

CERCLA established a trust fund to help pay for investigation and clean up of the hazardous waste sites. Superfund monies are used when parties responsible for the site contamination are unknown, unwilling or incapable of satisfactorily resolving the environmental problem. In addition, U.S. EPA can reimburse the trust fund by taking legal action to recover its clean up costs from those identified as responsible parties.

Literature discussing the Superfund processes is available in the information repository for this site.

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A. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

This community relations plan identifies issues of community concern regarding the Dayton Tire and Rubber Company (Dayton Tire) in Dayton, Ohio, and outlines community relations activities to be conducted during the Superfund removal activities at the site. Based on interviews with local officials and residents, community reaction to the site ranges from low to active. For example, some residents disregard signs posted along Wolf Creek and the Great Miami River, which warn of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) contamination, while others attend city-organized neighborhood meetings to voice their concerns regarding the site. Residents and city officials are concerned about health, want high standards set for clean-up levels, and perceive a lack of timely and factual information regarding U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) activities. In addition to addressing these concerns, an effective community relations program for the Dayton Tire site should educate, without alarming, residents so that they can better understand the Superfund removal activities associated with the site.

This community relations plan has been prepared to aid the U.S. EPA in developing a program tailored to the needs of the community affected by the Dayton Tire site. U.S. EPA conducts community relations activities to ensure that the local public has input into decisions relating to Superfund actions, and is informed about the progress of those actions. The plan is divided into the following sections:

- Site Background
- Community Background
- Highlights of the Community Relations Program
- Community Relations Technique and Timing

- Glossary
- Community Response Form

U.S. EPA Region V has lead responsibility for managing the proposed removal actions. The Office of Public Affairs will oversee all community relations activities at the site.

B. SITE BACKGROUND

1. Location and Description

The Dayton Tire site is located at 2347 West Riverview Avenue, Montgomery County, Dayton, Ohio (Figures 1 and 2). The 37-acre site is bordered on the north by Riverview Avenue, on the east by Rosedale Avenue, and on the south by Wolf Creek. The facility is 1.25 miles upstream of the confluence of Wolf Creek and the Great Miami River, which discharges to the Ohio River, which in turn discharges to the Mississippi River. The site is located in a mixed residential, commercial, and industrial area. The east portion of the facility is bordered by a manufacturing plant. The north and south portions of the site are bordered by residential neighborhoods. The nearest homes are located within 500 feet of the facility. A supermarket is located across Wolf Creek south of Dayton Tire.

The former tire manufacturing plant consists of a large, four-story building, measuring approximately 1,000 by 500 feet. The building and its contents have been subjected to vandalism and scavenging activities. Electrical transformers and capacitors housed in the building have been tampered with to remove salvageable copper. Four fires have occurred at the site since Dayton Tire went out of business: January 23, 1982, September 2, 1982, February 12, 1984, and February 18, 1986.

2. Site History

Dayton Tire was a subdivision of Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, and operated the facility from the early 1940s until October of 1980, when the plant operation ceased. In addition to manufacturing tires, Dayton Tire also manufactured other rubber products. The Dayton Tire plant and land was purchased by J-V Properties, Akron, Ohio, on July 21, 1981. A partner of J-V Properties, Machinery Merchants, Inc., Akron, Ohio, sold tire manufacturing equipment from the plant to the Carlisle Corporation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The building has remained idle since 1980, when the company went out of business.

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
DAYTON TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
DAYTON, OHIO

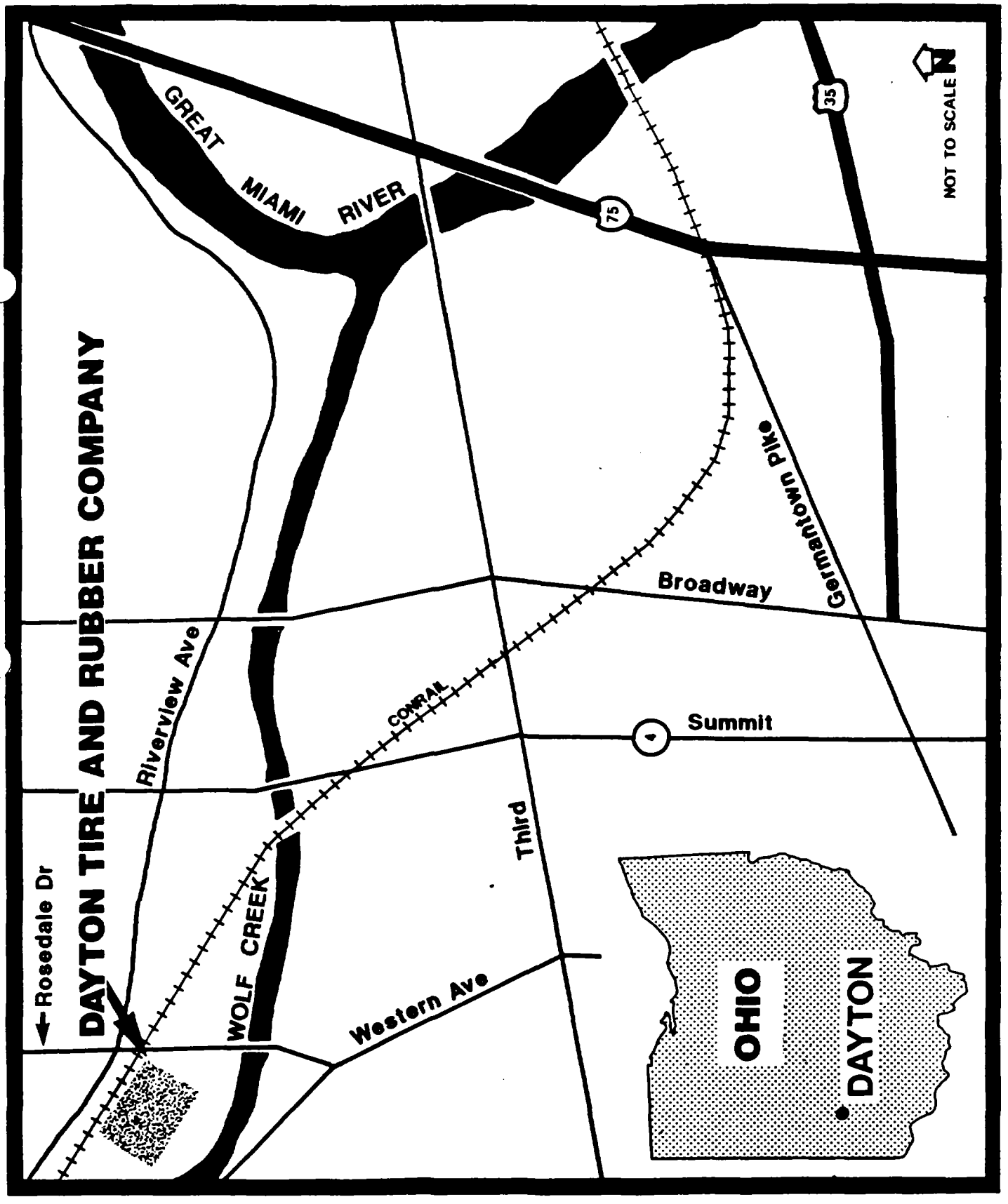
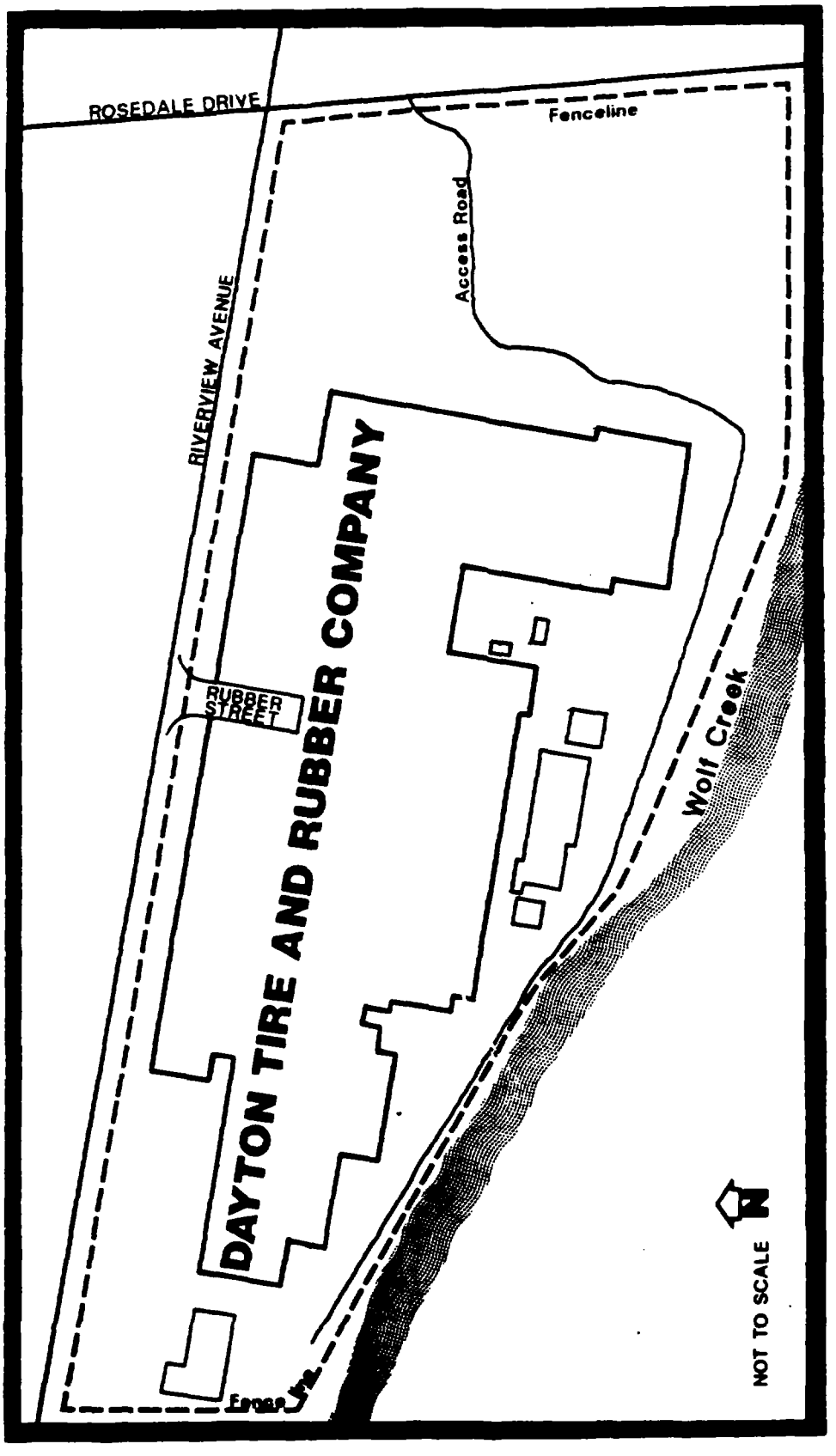


FIGURE 2
SITE DIAGRAM
DAYTON TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
DAYTON, OHIO



On April 3, 1987, a City of Dayton employee reported an oil sheen on Wolf Creek. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) responded to the spill, and determined that approximately 1,600 gallons of PCB-contaminated oil were released into Wolf Creek. The concentration of PCBs in the oil was as high as 22,900 parts per million (ppm). The oil slick on Wolf Creek was approximately one mile long. OEPA placed absorbent material on the creek to recover the PCB-contaminated oil, and subsequently requested U.S. EPA assistance in containing and cleaning up the spill.

3. U.S. EPA Involvement

On the evening of April 3, U.S. EPA mobilized additional equipment and manpower to continue the clean-up activities at the site. The oil spill originated on site from the electrical transformer diked area on the roof. The oil drained through a storm drain discharge pipe leading to Wolf Creek. Two hundred gallons of PCB-contaminated transformer oil was vacuumed from the diked area, and seventy 55-gallon drums of the oil and water mixture were recovered from Wolf Creek. Samples were collected to determine the extent of contamination of Wolf Creek and the Great Miami River.

On April 4, U.S. EPA and OEPA conducted an initial site inspection and identified 37 electrical transformers and over 50 large capacitors with numerous oil spills and leaks believed to have been caused by vandals and scavengers. Ash and debris from the fires were also noted. Investigators found three buried railroad tank cars, large mixing vats, eight 12,000-gallon tanks, and approximately one hundred 55-gallon drums, all of whose contents are as yet unknown. Exposed asbestos-wrapped pipes and boilers were also observed in the building.

On April 14, after a day of heavy rain, approximately 200 gallons of oil discharged to Wolf Creek via the storm drain discharge pipe leading to the creek. The oil had entered a large network of underdrains and sewers, which drain the area beneath and around the building. Additional absorbent material was placed on Wolf Creek downstream from Dayton Tire.

Between April 3 and 15, U.S. EPA collected over 100 samples on-site and along Wolf Creek. From the water flowing from the discharge pipe to Wolf Creek, analysis of samples showed levels of PCB contamination as high as 4,990 ppm. A water sample taken 1,800 feet downstream of the confluence of the Great Miami River and Wolf Creek indicated 25 ppm of PCBs. Analysis of Wolf Creek sediment samples collected at the discharge pipe revealed levels of PCB contamination as high as 6,020 ppm. Analysis of soil samples where transformer oil had drained showed up to 3,156 ppm of PCBs. From an area containing several transformers, soil

samples were collected from the surface and 12 inches in depth, the analysis of which indicated PCB levels up to 409 ppm. In the same area at a depth of 12 to 24 inches, samples showed 6.8 ppm of PCBs. Because dioxins and furans may be generated from the incomplete combustion of PCBs, the burned areas of the building were also sampled. Analysis indicated the presence of dioxins and furans in specific areas. Further investigations designed to determine the extent and magnitude of contamination at the site are pending.

U.S. EPA determined the site to be harmful to human life and health through direct contact with toxic chemicals. PCBs are persistent hazardous substances, capable of causing both short and long-term health effects in humans. PCBs bioaccumulate in the food chain, and can damage human skin and liver tissue. Like PCBs, dioxins and furans remain in the environment for a long time, and may cause chloracne (severe skin acne) and minor liver disorders. The presence of exposed, friable asbestos in the building also presents a threat to human life and health. Asbestos is a hazardous substance that is quite stable in the environment; it does not readily break down. Asbestos is a human carcinogen, and causes lung tumors in persons exposed through inhalation of asbestos fibers.

On May 8, 1987, OEPA announced the results from fish samples collected from the Great Miami River and Wolf Creek. The results showed PCB levels ranging from 0.3 to 18 ppm. Because some of the samples are above the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) 2 ppm recommended level for human consumption, the results were forwarded to the Montgomery County Health Department (MCHD) and the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) for consideration. Also on May 8, MCHD and ODH issued a joint public advisory to abstain from fishing, swimming, or participating in water activities in Wolf Creek between the Gettysburg Avenue bridge to the Great Miami River, and on the Great Miami River from the low dam at Monument Avenue to the low dam at Dayton Power and Light's Tait Station. These areas were posted by MCHD.

4. U.S. EPA Stabilization Efforts

In order to protect public health and the environment, U.S. EPA initiated actions to stabilize the hazardous conditions at the site and prevent additional releases. The storm drain discharge pipe was severed and plugged to protect Wolf Creek. The roof drains were secured to eliminate additional release of PCBs. Seven thousand gallons of oil from the transformers and capacitors were drained and stored in 55-gallon drums for disposal at a later date. Approximately 2,000 gallons of oil and water surrounding the transformers were also stored in drums. Site security is provided on a continuous basis. On May 18, 1987, a U.S. EPA news release announced the completion of the first stage of

clean-up at Dayton Tire. The news release described U.S. EPA and OEPA joint efforts to contain the oil spills and secure the site.

U.S. EPA developed a solicitation to bid for the purpose of obtaining the services of a clean-up contractor exclusively for the Dayton Tire site. PEI Associates, Inc., from Cincinnati, Ohio, was selected by U.S. EPA to be the clean-up contractor.

C. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

1. Community Profile

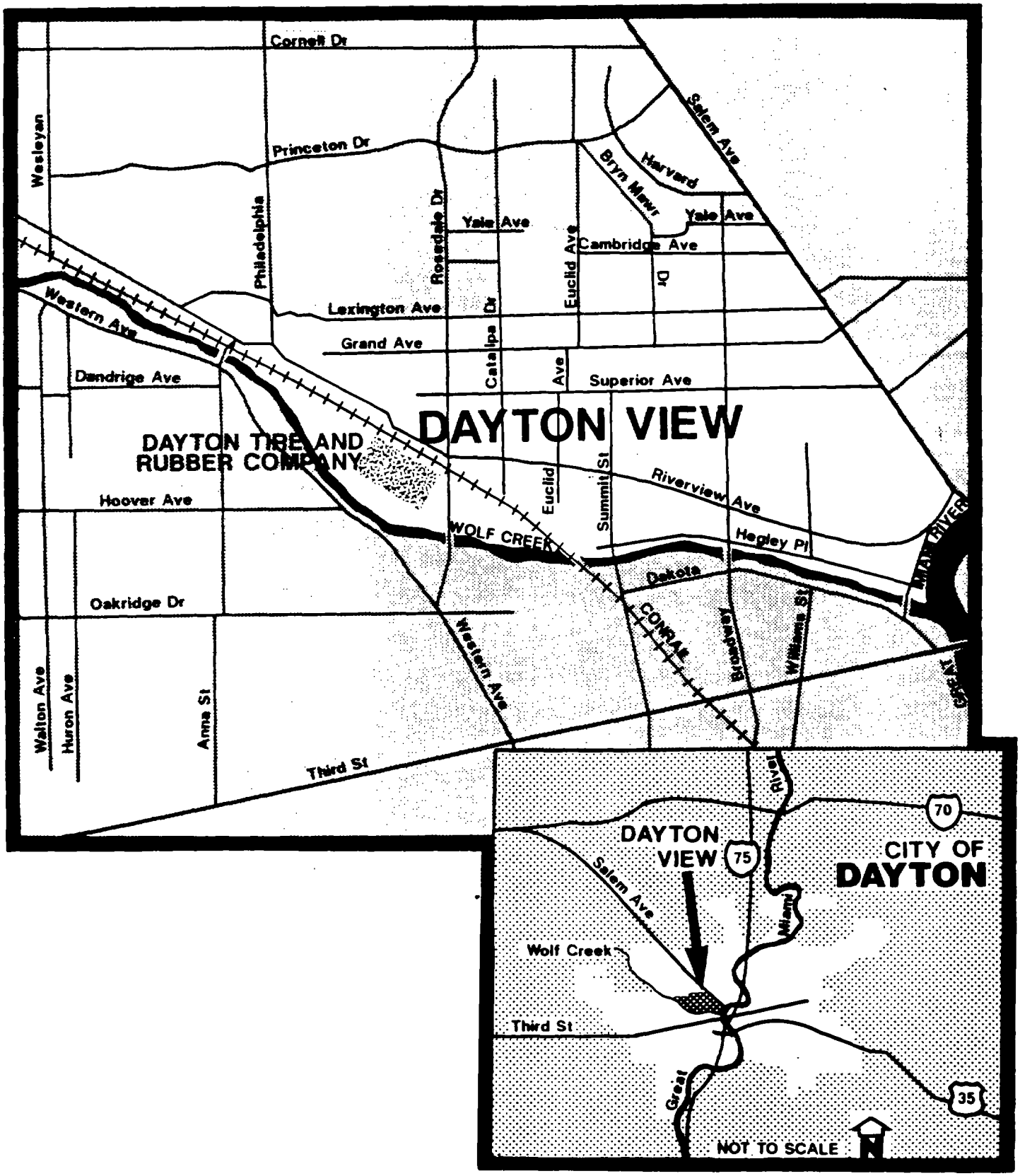
The City of Dayton, Ohio, was incorporated in 1805, and chartered in 1841. Presently, approximately 200,000 people live in Dayton, with approximately one million people in the metropolitan area. Dayton is the home of the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, the U.S. Air Force Museum, the nation's largest airshow, and Wilbur and Orville Wright. The work of the Wrights was the start of a long record of aviation achievements, which have earned Dayton the reputation as the "Birthplace of Aviation". The list of aviation accomplishments includes the first parachute jump, first solo instrument landing, night flying advances, world altitude records, and pioneering in aerial photography. Today, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is one of the largest employers in the area. Six Fortune 500 corporations are located in Dayton. The arts are provided through the Dayton Philharmonic, Dayton Opera, Dayton Ballet, and Dayton Art Institute. The City supports 35,000 acres of parks, preserves, and recreational areas.

The neighborhood in which the Dayton Tire site is located is known as Dayton View. Land use within Dayton View is primarily residential, with some industry and commercial locations. Dayton View is an established neighborhood, and is included within the Northwest Priority Board, one of the seven City of Dayton neighborhood organizations supported by a professional staff. Tambura Omoiele, Coordinator of the Northwest Priority Board Office, said that Dayton View extends north from Wolf Creek to Lexington and Yale Avenues, and west from Salem Avenue to Catalpa Drive and Wolf Creek (Figure 3). The neighborhood's population is approximately 9,000, with approximately 3,000 households. Forty-three percent of the residents are under 18 years of age, and ten percent are over 60. The area is ninety-one percent minority, primarily black, and the average annual income is $9,000.

2. Chronology of Community Involvement

Community reaction has ranged from lack of interest to specific and voiced concerns. Some residents do not feel personally affected by the site, and therefore see no reason to be concerned. Children have been observed swimming in Wolf Creek

FIGURE 3
NEIGHBORHOOD MAP
DAYTON TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
DAYTON, OHIO



near the site. People continue to fish within posted areas of the Creek. Based on observation, it is possible the fishing meets subsistence needs rather than purely recreational purposes. At this time, residents have not formed a site-specific interest/activist group. Concerned residents attend the city-organized Northwest Priority Board (neighborhood) meetings. Residents ask about the status of the site, contamination and clean-up activities. Neighborhood leadership and city officials utilize the semi-monthly meetings to emphasize to residents to stay away from the site, and not to fish or swim in the posted areas of Wolf Creek and the Great Miami River.

Elected state and city representatives have indicated a need for state and local regulations for closure of facilities like Dayton Tire, and to inspect closed/defunct plants to ensure the safety of the community and environment. A Dayton View neighborhood representative described residents' attitude toward U.S. EPA as "abstract" or detached, because contact between U.S. EPA and area residents has been minimal. To date, no site-specific public meeting has been scheduled, and U.S. EPA has not attended the neighborhood meetings. Information has been circulated through the local media. As previously mentioned, U.S. EPA issued a press release on May 18, 1987, announcing completion of the emergency stabilization actions at the site. This news release also indicated U.S. EPA's plans to conduct a more extensive clean-up action at Dayton Tire.

3. Key Concerns

City officials and residents share three key concerns: health, lack of information, and clean-up levels. As previously stated, people continue to swim and fish in areas of Wolf Creek and the Great Miami River that were posted by the city and county health district in May of 1987. These waterways were posted in response to the April spills into Wolf Creek. County health officials also cautioned residents not to eat fish taken from the river. The health concern is focused on the potential adverse health effects resulting from exposure to unknown amounts of PCBs, through direct contact (swimming) and ingestion (fish consumption).

One resident suggested that some specific examples of potential adverse health impacts be published, so that the neighborhood will realize that health problems may result in future years as a result of PCB bioaccumulation in human tissue. He is especially concerned about the children, and wants that posted area to be better controlled.

Members of the community are concerned that they did not know that the potential for a spill existed. They expressed anxiety that the facility included transformers containing PCB

oils, and that persons were able to obtain entry and destroy the units. Not knowing the plant housed potential dangers and hazards that resulted in releases of PCB oils into the environment was equally disturbing as the actual spills. They believe that with some preventative measures, this time-consuming and expensive clean-up could have been avoided. In response, a State Representative suggested legislation requiring the owner of a plant or factory which has been vacant for 90 days to remove the transformers and put them in a safe place. A City Councilman invited development of an ordinance that would permit the City to investigate factories that closed to make sure they are environmentally safe. Since the occurrences of the two spills, one resident said the neighborhood is waiting for official U.S. EPA information. The resident said that they don't know what is going on, and they don't know what to do. Immediately following the spills, the local media generally informed the community about health effects of PCBs; that their drinking water was not threatened by the spills, the county health district actions, and state and federal government involvement. The neighborhood is presently requesting information on the current status of the site, clean-up alternatives being considered, the duration of the posting of Wolf Creek and the Great Miami River, and how these various components may personally affect residents.

City officials and residents want clean-up levels and extent of clean-up activities (to include Wolf Creek) to be determined so the site will be "totally free of all contamination." The City plans to re-develop and market this site for new businesses, and create employment opportunities for the neighborhood. One city official said that Dayton has high unemployment, and the City is committed to the future of this site and neighborhood. She added that this is a prime commercial area, and without a clean site it would be extremely difficult to market this area to new enterprises.

D. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

The community relations program at the site should be designed to provide an opportunity for the community to be educated and participate in the Superfund removal process. To be effective, the community relations program must be formulated according to the community's need for information, and its interest and willingness to participate in the removal process.

The community relations program at the Dayton Tire site should take the following approaches:

1. Enlist the support and participation of local officials in coordinating community relations activities.

Local officials provide an invaluable resource in U.S. EPA's effort to understand and monitor community concern. The Assistant City Manager's office received numerous calls from concerned residents regarding Dayton Tire, and the MCHD issued the health advisory for Wolf Creek and the Great Miami River. Local officials' frequent contact with residents of Dayton provide direct lines of communication, in which questions and concerns may be addressed or referred to U.S. EPA. It is essential that local officials be regularly and fully informed of site activities, plans, findings, and developments. Appropriate officials to involve in a community relations program include the Assistant City Manager for Community Services, Northwest Priority Board Coordinator, and a representative of the MCHD. Local officials and U.S. EPA can best respond to the questions and concerns of the residents of Dayton through the coordination of community relations efforts and information.

2. Identify and access citizen perception of the site.

Information regarding citizen perception and concern of the site is indispensable. At this time, the areas of concern are health, lack of information, and clean-up levels. Understanding these concerns will assist U.S. EPA to focus the level of effort for community relations at the site. It is important not to overplan or stress community relations activities in a way that might discourage members of the community from participating. Background information and the direction of local concern will determine those activities that best meet the community's needs.

3. Provide follow-up explanations about technical activities and contaminants of the site to area residents.

Concise, easily understood, and timely information should be available to all area residents concerning the schedule of technical activities, their purpose, and their outcome. Where information cannot be released to the public, either because of quality assurance requirements or the sensitivity of enforcement proceedings, a clear and simple explanation as to why the information must be withheld is in order. Supply a written, basic description and discussion of the contaminants connected with the site, so that residents understand possible threats to humans near or on site.

The community relations staff should also attempt to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information is desired by individuals or groups. For example: Is there a reason to be concerned about adverse health affects as a result of the contamination present on site and in Wolf Creek?

How does U.S. EPA set standards for the clean-up levels of the contamination? Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, a single U.S. EPA contact should be established for the site.

4. Inform area residents and local officials about the procedures, policies, and requirements of the Superfund removal program.

An effort should be made to circulate basic information to the community describing the Superfund removal process, to dispel possible confusion about U.S. EPA's purpose and responsibilities at the site.

E. COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES AND TIMING

A member of the U.S. EPA Region V community relations staff will be designated to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site activities. A number of activities will be implemented to ensure that the community is well informed about site activities.

1. Initiate and maintain contact with local officials.

Through telephone, correspondence, or meetings, U.S. EPA will contact government officials informing them of the federal agency's interest in the site. Designated U.S. EPA personnel will maintain contact with appropriate officials at all levels of government (municipal, county, state, national) to provide them the opportunity to address the Superfund activities at the site. Also, by developing and maintaining these contacts, the U.S. EPA can identify individuals or groups involved with the site and gain an understanding of the level of community concern for the site.

Briefing sessions with local government officials during removal events will inform them about recent developments at the site, provide them with background material and technical studies, investigation results, and proposed removal actions. Local officials may participate in public or small group meetings and news conferences, which require knowing and understanding the site particulars and Superfund process. Care must be taken to include all appropriate local offices and agencies. To be considered are: mayor, assistant city manager, neighborhood coordinator, health, law enforcement, legislators, environment, and public utilities.

2. Initiate and maintain contact with residents.

The information that residents provide the the U.S. EPA about the background of a site is valuable to the Agency in plan-

ning a removal action. For example, residents' knowledge about how and when a site was contaminated may facilitate U.S. EPA efforts to determine where sampling and monitoring are needed. Through regular and frequent contact, residents can voice their concerns regarding the site directly to the designated U.S. EPA representative(s). This representative(s) will be identified at the beginning of Agency involvement and assist concerned members of the community throughout the removal process. Residents may be placed on the U.S. EPA Dayton Tire site mailing by completing the questionnaire mailer at the back of this community relations plan or by submitting their name, address, and telephone number (please indicate the site by name - Dayton Tire and Rubber Company, Dayton, Ohio) to:

William Reynolds
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. EPA, Region V
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

3. Write and distribute news releases.

News releases, distributed to all local media (newspapers, radio, television) should coincide with milestones in the removal program: site investigations, stabilization, and clean-up activities. News releases may also be used to report the results of a public meeting and describe the way citizen concerns were considered in the planning process. Information copies should be sent to appropriate government officials and citizens if possible before their release. Because news releases usually contain only the most important information, other details that citizens may be more interested in are often excluded. A news release alone cannot address all citizen concerns; therefore, this community relations plan includes additional methods of communication that supplement the news releases purpose and information.

4. Prepare and distribute fact sheets.

Fact sheets are one way to inform the community of technical developments; however, bureaucratic jargon and highly technical language is avoided. Public understanding of the issues involved in the removal program is increased through fact sheets that explain site background, U.S. EPA involvement, removal activities, Superfund process, future for the site following the clean-up, and community concerns. Fact sheets include the name, address, and telephone number of the U.S. EPA personnel who can provide further information. Fact sheets must be distributed to the appropriate government officials and agencies, area residents, citizen groups, the media, and other interested persons.

5. U.S. EPA Toll Free Number

Citizens should have access to a local telephone number or the U.S. EPA Region V toll-free number (800-621-8431 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Central Time) so that the public can be informed on site activities and receive timely responses (three days) to questions and concerns. The phone number(s) should be publicized at meetings and listed on correspondence and press releases.

6. Sponsor a public meeting.

A meeting provides an opportunity for the U.S. EPA to present information and a proposed course of action. U.S. EPA technical resources are available to provide information and answer questions. Local officials may make short presentations and respond to questions. A public meeting is not a formal public hearing where testimony is received. Instead, it is a meeting to exchange information and comments. Public meetings provide the public with an opportunity to express their concerns to the U.S. EPA, state, or local government officials.

Site specific presentations improve the public's understanding of the problems associated with spills or releases of hazardous substances and what U.S. EPA is doing about them. Presentations can easily be adapted to suit different audiences. Each presentation should at least describe the problem, describe how the problem affects the public and environment, discuss what U.S. EPA is doing about it, discuss how residents can help or obtain additional information, and answer questions from the audience. A presentation for the Dayton Tire site could highlight the timetable for the U.S. EPA removal actions; illustrate the Superfund program; evaluate the clean-up alternatives; discuss previous site activities and future actions; or compare this site to a similar site. Through question and answer periods, U.S. EPA has an opportunity to identify citizen concerns. Presentations are suitable for public meetings, small group meetings, and special interest groups. Visual aids should be used whenever possible to enhance and reinforce the information being presented. A presentation need not last longer than 30 minutes.

7. Establish and maintain an information repository.

An information repository contains U.S. EPA approved, non-confidential information and documents regarding site activities and is made available for review by the public. The collection of information for the repository may include news releases and clippings about the site, site descriptions, technical data, informational letters, community relations plans, maps, and a site photo exhibit. Possible locations for the information

repository might be the public library, city hall, neighborhood center, bank, or post office. U.S. EPA will publicize the location and hours of public access for the information repository in the local media, as well as notify interested citizens on the mailing list, groups, and government officials.

8. Revise community relations plan.

Through the various means of communication and interaction previously listed, U.S. EPA will note changes in community concerns, information needs and activities, and modify this community relations plan as necessary to respond to those changes.

T I M I N G

Techniques	Developing the Work Plan	Finalization of the Work Plan	During Removal Activities	Completion of Removal Actions
(1) Contact w/officials	●	●	●	●
(2) Contact w/residents	●	●	●	●
(3) News releases		●	●	●
(4) Fact sheets		●		●
(5) U.S. EPA toll free number	●———	———	———	———>
(6) Public meeting			●	
(7) Information repository	●———	———	———	———>
(8) Revise community relations plan		(as needed)		

F. DAYTON TIRE GLOSSARY

Asbestos - A building and insulating material widely used for years because of its strength and heat-resisting qualities. Asbestos is known to cause a severe lung ailment, certain types of lung cancer, and other respiratory problems. If not completely sealed in a product, asbestos can break into tiny fibers that float almost indefinitely in the air. These fibers are smaller and more buoyant than ordinary dust particles, and therefore are easily inhaled or swallowed. In 1972, asbestos was banned for use in clothing and in later years was banned for use in fire-proofing materials and other products.

Bioaccumulate - Refers to the process for chemicals that are persistent in the environment and do not dissolve, disperse, or degrade. Such chemicals may enter the food chain, which eventually reaches human consumption. Bioaccumulation is the collection of such chemicals in aquatic life, animals, and even human beings. For example, certain chemicals that enter the rivers or lakes will cling to plant life and particles in the water. Aquatic insects and crustaceans eat the contaminated plants and/or absorb the contaminated water. Small fish eat the insects and crustaceans which, in turn, are eaten by larger fish. In addition to obtaining the chemical through consumption, fish of all sizes absorb the chemical directly from the water. Ultimately, people catch and eat the fish containing the chemical. The chemical accumulates and increases in contamination with each step in the food chain. The chemicals that bioaccumulate collect in the fatty tissue and organs in humans and are not disposed of with normal body wastes.

Capacitor - An electric circuit element used to store a charge; many times capacitors contain PCB oil and have to be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal facility.

Carcinogen - A cancer-causing substance.

Confluence - A flowing together of two or more streams; the point of juncture of such streams.

Dioxin - The generic term for a group of toxic chemical compounds known as polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs). Dioxins may be created as a result of incomplete combustion of PCBs, as in the four fires in the Dayton Tire building. Dioxins are also by-products in the manufacturing processes of other chemicals, and have no commercial use. Various dioxin-contaminated chemicals have been used in herbicides, paints, preservatives, dyes, leather-tanning agents, industrial fluids, and the cleanser hexachlorophene, which is no longer

in use. Since 1970, government agencies have restricted use of dioxin-contaminated products. Like PCBs and furans, dioxins remain in the environment for a long time. They also cling to soil particles. It is difficult to ascertain how human health may be affected by dioxins. It is known that direct contact with dioxin may cause chloracne (severe skin acne) and minor liver disorders. Dioxin is extremely toxic to some laboratory animals, but not all species. The scientific community has not determined how toxic dioxin is to humans.

Direct Contact - A way in which one may become subject to hazardous waste/contamination: touch, exposed skin, and/or inhalation.

Friable - Readily crumbled, brittle.

Furan - Generic term for a group of toxic chemical compounds known as polychlorinated dibenzo-p-furans (PCDFs). Furans are by-products in the manufacturing processes of other chemicals, and have no commercial use. Like dioxin, furans may be created as a result of incomplete combustion of PCBs. Furans are flammable, and are toxic when absorbed by the skin. Like dioxins, furans remain in the environment for a long time and cling to soil particles.

Parts per Million (ppm) - The ratio or level of concentration that compares a contaminant to the whole, as in the volume of gas and the weight of liquid or soil: 1/1,000,000. For example, 1 ppm dioxin is 1 pound of dioxin in 1 million pounds of soil.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) - A family of organic compounds used since 1926 in electric transformers as insulators and coolants, in lubricants, carbonless copy paper, adhesives, and caulking compounds. PCBs are extremely persistent in the environment (e.g., they do not break down into new and less complex chemicals). PCBs are concentrated in the fatty tissues of humans and animals through the bioaccumulation process. U.S. EPA banned the use of PCBs with limited exceptions in 1976. In general, PCBs are not as toxic in acute short-term doses as some other chemicals, although acute and chronic exposure can cause liver damage. PCBs have also caused cancer in laboratory animals. When tested, most people show traces of PCBs in their blood and fatty tissues.

Transformer - A device to change electrical energy in a certain way. Transformers can be used to change voltage, current, or phase. Many of the pre-1976 transformers contain oil with high PCB concentrations.

G. COMMUNITY RESPONSE FORM

Your comments will assist the U.S. EPA to update this community relations plan and respond to individual's additional questions and concerns. Enclosed in the following pocket are questionnaires for you to complete and mail to the U.S. EPA. Please take one of the forms and a few minutes to answer the questions. If there aren't any questionnaires in the pocket, please notify a member of the staff of the facility in which this Dayton Tire and Rubber Company site information repository is located. Thank you for your time and comments.

The Superfund community relations program requires two-way communication between communities affected by releases of hazardous substances and government agencies responsible for clean-up actions. We appreciate the time you have invested to read this community relations plan and hope you have found it informative. Please take a few minutes to share your thoughts of the Dayton Tire and Rubber site and this community relations plan. Please respond to the questions below and place this form in the mail at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your interest and comments.

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(1) What questions/concerns did you have that this community relations plan addressed?

(2) What questions/concerns do you have after reading this community relations plan? Would you like an U.S. EPA representative to contact you regarding these questions/concerns? Yes _____ No_____

(3) What are your impressions of the Dayton Tire and Rubber site? Please explain. (For example: How has this site affected your life?)

(4) What are your impressions of this community relations plan? Please explain. (For example: What in this report did you like and dislike?)

(5) What are your impressions of the U.S. EPA? Please explain. (For example: What is your opinion of U.S. EPA's response to this site and community?)

The Superfund community relations program requires two-way communication between communities affected by releases of hazardous substances and government agencies responsible for clean-up actions. We appreciate the time you have invested to read this community relations plan and hope you have found it informative. Please take a few minutes to share your thoughts of the Dayton Tire and Rubber site and this community relations plan. Please respond to the questions below and place this form in the mail at your earliest convenience. Thank you for your interest and comments.

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(1) What questions/concerns did you have that this community relations plan addressed?

(2) What questions/concerns do you have after reading this community relations plan? Would you like an U.S. EPA representative to contact you regarding these questions/concerns? Yes _____ No_____

(3) What are your impressions of the Dayton Tire and Rubber site? Please explain. (For example: How has this site affected your life?)

(4) What are your impressions of this community relations plan? Please explain. (For example: What in this report did you like and dislike?)

(5) What are your impressions of the U.S. EPA? Please explain. (For example: What is your opinion of U.S. EPA's response to this site and community?)

ATTACHMENT A

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

DAYTON TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY

FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator Howard Metzenbaum
The Senate Russell Office Building
Room 140
Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-2315

In Cincinnati:

10411 Federal Building
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (513) 684-3894

In Columbus:

200 North High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215 (614) 469-6774

Senator John Glenn
The Hart Senate Office Building
Room 503
Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-3353

In Columbus:

200 North High Street, Room 600
Columbus, Ohio 43215 (614) 469-6697

Congressman Tony Hall
2448 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-6465

In Dayton:

200 West Second, Suite 501
Dayton, Ohio 45402 (513) 225-2843

STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor Richard Celeste
Office of the Governor
Statehouse
Columbus, Ohio 43215 (614) 466-3555

Senator Neal Zimmers, Jr.
Statehouse
Columbus, Ohio 43266 (614) 466-6247

In Dayton:

1 First National Plaza, Suite 1820
Dayton, Ohio 45402 (513) 223-2727

Representative Tom Roberts
Statehouse
Columbus, Ohio 43266 (614) 466-5802

In Dayton:

1739 Catalpa Drive
Dayton, Ohio 45406 (513) 274-9529

LOCAL OFFICIALS

Richard Clay Dixon
Mayor of Dayton
101 West Third Street
Box 22
Dayton, Ohio 45401 (513) 443-3636

Charles A. Jones
Assistant City Manager
for Community Services
City of Dayton
101 West Third Street
Dayton, Ohio 45401 (513) 443-3600

Tambura Omoiele
Coordinator
Northwest Priority Board
Site Office
702 Salem
Dayton, Ohio 45406 (513) 278-5511

U.S. EPA REGION V OFFICIALS

Steven J. Faryan
Deputy Project Officer
Emergency Response Section
Western Response Unit
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
11th Floor
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 353-9351

Nick Longo
On-Scene Coordinator
Emergency Response Section
Western Response Unit
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
11th Floor
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 886-6246

William Simes
On-Scene Coordinator
Emergency Response Section
Western Response Unit
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
11th Floor
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 886-3337

William L. Reynolds
Community Relations Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
14th Floor
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 886-1660

STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

Thomas A. Winston, P.E.
Chief, Southwest District Office
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
7 East Fourth Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402-2086 (513) 449-6357

Ken Schultz
Chief of Environmental Response
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, Ohio 43266-0149 (614) 466-6542

Michael Starkey
Group Leader, Unregulated Sites
Division of Solid and Hazardous Wastes
Southwest District Office
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
7 East Fourth Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402-2086 (513) 449-6357

James P. Crawford
On-Scene Coordinator
Southwest District Office
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
7 East Fourth Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402-2086 (513) 449-6357

Deborah L. Gray
Division of Epidemiology
Ohio Department of Health
246 North High Street
P.O. Box 118
Columbus, Ohio 43266-0588 (614) 466-5972

James Gross
Supervisor, Planning and Analysis Unit
Montgomery County Health District
451 West Third Street
Dayton, Ohio 45422 (513) 225-4431

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, AND RESIDENTS

Bill Littlejohn
Chairman
Northwest Priority Board
232 Salem Avenue Office (513) 222-2889
Dayton, Ohio 45406 Home (513) 275-5846

Marshall Hayes
Representative
Northwest Priority Board
2420 West Riverview
Dayton, Ohio 45407 (513) 278-8106

NEWSPAPER

Doug Fisher
Dayton Daily News/Journal Herald
45 South Ludlow Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402 (513) 225-2237

Jim Babcock
Dayton Daily News/Journal Herald
45 South Ludlow Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402 (513) 225-2237

WIRE SERVICES

Allison Grant
U.P.I.
11 South Wilkinson
Dayton, Ohio 45402 (513) 461-3939

Doug Fisher
A.P.
Dayton Daily News/Journal Herald
45 South Ludlow Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402 (513) 225-2237

TELEVISION

WDTN-TV
4595 South Dixie Avenue
P.O. Box 741
Dayton, Ohio 45401 (513) 293-2101

Dave Freeman
WHIO-TV
1414 Wilmington Avenue
P.O. Box 1206
Dayton, Ohio 45401 (513) 259-2111

WKEF-TV
1731 Soldiers Home - West Carrollton Road
Dayton, Ohio 45418 (513) 263-2662

WRGT-TV
45 Broadcast Plaza
Dayton, Ohio 45408 (513) 263-4500

RADIO

WQRP-FM 5554 West Third Street Dayton, Ohio 45427	(513) 268-5239
WDAO-FM 1400 Cincinnati Street Dayton, Ohio 45408	(513) 224-1137
WFCJ-FM P.O. Box 93.7 Dayton, Ohio 45449	(513) 866-2471
WHIO-AM and WHIO-FM 1414 Wilmington Pike P.O. Box 1206 Dayton, Ohio 45401	(513) 259-2111
WING-AM and WGTZ-FM 717 East David Road Dayton, Ohio 45429	(513) 294-5858
WIZE 1529 Miracle Mile Road P.O. Box 1104 Springfield, Ohio 45503	(513) 399-4955
WONE-AM and WTUE-FM 11 South Wilkinson Street Dayton, Ohio 45402	(513) 224-1501
WVUD-FM 300 College Park Avenue Dayton, Ohio 45469	(513) 229-2041
WYMJ-FM 699 North Valley Road Beavercreek, Ohio 45385	(513) 429-9080

ATTACHMENT B

SUGGESTED LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORY

AND PUBLIC MEETING

DAYTON TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Dayton Public Library, Westwood Branch
3207 Hoover Street
Dayton, Ohio 45407

Contact: Valorie Credle, Librarian (513) 227-9518

Northwest Priority Board Site Office
702 Salem
Dayton, Ohio 45406

Contact: Tambura Omoiele, Coordinator (513) 278-5511

PUBLIC MEETING

Northwest Recreation Center
1600 Princeton Drive
Dayton, Ohio 45406 (513) 277-3322

Contact: Sanford Thurman (noon to 9 p.m., Monday-Friday)

The Center's multi-purpose room will seat 250 persons and the rental fee is $50/hour.

St. Agnes Church Auditorium
811 North Summit
Dayton, Ohio 45407 (513) 274-2212

Contact: Rose Moody (9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., Monday-Friday)

The auditorium has tables and chairs to accommodate approximately 200 persons. The rental fee is $75.

SUGGESTED INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND PUBLIC MEETING LOCATIONS

DAYTON TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY

KEY

1. Dayton Public Library
   3207 Hoover Street
   (Information Repository)

2. Northwest Priority Board Site Office
   702 Salem
   (Information Repository)

3. Northwest Recreation Center
   1600 Princeton Drive
   (Public Meeting)

4. St. Agnes Church Auditorium
   811 North Summit
   (Public Meeting)